CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE. box of our financiers!" Do our financiers owe you for your crop? Did not your crop come you for your crop? Did not your crop come at the "crisis" to pay, in part, your own debts?
Sir, instead of putting millions into the charity-box of our merchants and manufacturers, I tell the Senator that thousands of merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, of the North, are this day, and have been for months, pressed with the burden of bearing the unpaid pressed with the burden of bearing the unpaid debts owed them by the slave States. Your cotton has been paid for, at the market value, in cash; the balance of your crop, not yet delivered, has been paid for; send it promptly forward, and thus keep that faith of which you boast so much. Does not the Senator know that millions of merchandise purchased one year ago on long credits—for you sell for cash, and buy on long credits—have been renewed, and remain yet unpaid? while the bills for tens of millions of last fall's purchases have not yet matured? while your merchants are now in the market, purchasing on credit—thus, in many cases, making three bills for unpaid goods? I remember that, during the terrible pressure of last year, while our business men were staggering under the pressure, thirteen out of fourteen wholesale merchants in one department of business in one Southern city imposed upon their Eastern creditors the burden of renewing their matured notes.

matured notes.

Sir, I tell the vaunting Senator from South Carolina that we of the North buy the cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, of the South, for gold and sell you goods on six, eight, twelve, and fif-teen months credit; and that these long credteen months credit; and that these long credits are often renewed, and frequently never paid at all. The merchants and manufacturers of the North have lost hundreds of millions of dollars during the last thirty years in the slave States. I have personally lost, in the Senator's own State, in Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky, thousands of dollars more than I am now able to command.

But the Senator, filled with magnificent visions of Southern power growns flotten. "King."

ions of Southern power, crowns Cotton, "King," and tells us that, if they should stop supplying cotton for three years, "England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her, save the South!" What presumption! The South—which owns lands and slaves, the price fluctuating with the production, use and price of cotton, having no other resource or means of support—would go harmless: while the great commercial centres of the world with the vast accumulations of capital, the products of ages of accumulation, with varied pursuits and skilled industry, would "topple" to their fall! Sir, I suppose the coffee planters pire, and the wheat-growers on the shores of the Black Sea and on the banks of the Don and the Volga, include in the same magnificent illusions. I would remind the Senator that the commercial world is not governed by the cotton-planters of the South, the coffee-planters of Brazil, the tea-growers of China, nor the wheatproducers of Eastern Europe. I tell the Senstor that England, France, Germany, Western Europe, and the Northern States of the Union, are the commercial, manufacturing, business, and monetary centres of the world; that their merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, grasp the globe; that cotton and sugar and tea and coffee and wheat and the spices of the isles of the Oriental seas are grown for them. Sir, the cotton-planters of the South are simply their agents, and they perform their tasks under a necessity quite as great as their own slaves would remind the Senstor that the free States, in 1850, produced \$850,000,000 of manufac-tures, and that only \$52,000,000 of that wast production, about one-seventeenth part of it, was made up of cotton. Our manufactures and mechanic arts now must exceed twelve hundred million dollars, and cotton does not make up more than seventy million dollars. Does the Senator think the free States would 'topple" down, if they should lose one seventeenth part of their productive industry?

The productive industry of Massachusetts,

State that manufactures more than one-third of all the cotton manufactured in the country, was, in 1855, \$350,000,000; only \$26,000,000, per head for each person, would perish, if she

who live away off on cross-roads, where the cotton blooms, should come to believe that cot ton rules the world; but a few months' associ Insion. "You are our factors!" exclaims the Senator. "You bring and carry for us. Suppose suppose, when the Senator returns from this Chamber to his cotton-fields, his slaves should. only sells de cotton; we plants; we hoes; we picks de cotton! Spose we discharge you, massa!" The unsophisticated "mud-sills" The Senator seems to think that the cotton

planters hold us in the hollow of their hands if they shake them, we tremble; if they clos crowning Cotton as King, with power to bring England and all the civilized world "toppling" the greatest strength of the South arises from

down into the yawning gulfs of bankruptcy and ruin, complacently tells the Senate and the trembling subjects of his Cotton King, that "the greatest strength of the South arises from the harmony of her political and social institu-tions;" that "her forms of society are the best in the world;" that "she has an extent of po-litical freedom, combined with entire security, seen nowhere on earth." The South, he tell us, "is satisfied, harmonious, and prosperous, ghosts of Mendoza and Torquemada are stalk ing in the streets of our great cities; that the inquisition is at hand, and that there are fear ful rumors of consultations for vigilance committees?" Sir, this self complacency is sublime! No son of the Celestial Empire can ap proach the Senator in self-complacency. Tha society the bast in the world," where more than three millions of beings, created in the image of God, are held as chattels—sunk from the lofty level of humanity, down to the abject condition of unreasoning beasts of burden! That "society the best in the world," where are manacles, chains, and whips, auction-blocks, prisons, bloodhounds, scourgings, lynch-ings, and burnings, laws to torture the body, shrivel the mind, and debase the soul; where labor is dishonored, and laborers despised! "Political freedom," in a land where woman is imprisoned for teaching little children to read God's Holy Word; where professors are deposed and banished for opposing the exten-sion of Slavery; where public men are exiled for quoting in a National Convention the words of Jefferson; where voters are mobbed for ap-

costing, as in old Virginia, more than is ex-pended to educate her poor children, stalk the country, to catch the faintest murmur of discontent; where the bay of the bloodhound never ceases; where but little more than a year ago of this body, were scourged and murdered for enspected insurrection! "Political freedom" suspected insurrection! "Political freedom" and "certain security" in a land which demands that seventeen millions of freemen shall

litical problems of that school of which he is an accepted teacher. He lays down axioms and maxims as the true social and political creed of slaveholding Lecompton Democracy. the South, the toiling millions of the Republic, to rend and ponder well these doctrines proclaimed here in the Senate of this democratic Republic with such audacity, by one of the champions of the Lecompton Constitution, one of the apostles of the Africanized Democracy. Listen to the oracular words of the Senator:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life; that is, a c ass requiring but a low requisites are visor docility, fidelity. Such

but you have it; it is there, it is everywhere, it is eternal."

"The Senator from New York said yesterday, that the whole world had abolished Slavery. Aye, the name, but not the thing—all the powers of the earth cannot abolish that. God only can do it, when he repeals the fiat, the poor ye have always with you! for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it—in short, your whole class of manual hireling laborers and operatives, as you call them, are essentially slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and are well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment, among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated.

" " Our slaves are black, of another and inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. " "
They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, from intellectual weakness, ever to give trouble by their aspiration. Yours are white, of your own race. You are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in ever to give trouble by their aspiration. Yours are white, of your own race. You are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and, being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than 'an army with banners,' and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your Government overthrown, your property divided, * * by the quiet process of the ballot-box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearth-stones. How would you like for us to send lecturers and agitators North, to teach these people this, to aid in combining and to lead them?"

These sentiments, Mr. President, are not original with the Senator from South Carolina. At home and within these walls the statesmen from South Carolina have avowed with sublime au-

South Carolina have avowed with sublime audacity these sentiments of the slave perpetualists. Mr. Calhoun pronounced "Slavery the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." Mr. McDuffie declared Slavery to be "the corner-stone of the republican edi-fice!" Sir, when these avowals were made by these champions of the South Carolina school, they were disavowed by the leading men at the South, and by men of all parties in the North. Their reproduction now by the Senator from South Carolina derives importance from the fact that South Carolina has impressed her ideas and imposed her policy upon the South, upon the Administration, and upon the Lecompton Democracy. South Carolina bears the flag and leads the column of slave perpetualists and slave propagandists. The Senator utters her sentiments—the sentiments she has imposed upon the Democracy she now leads. I hold this Administration, I hold the Lecompton Democracy, responsible for these

oracular utterances.
South Carolina has ever led the van in support of the system of human Slavery in America. The illustrious statesmen of the first Congress, in 1774, declared that "God never intended a part of the human race to hold property in and have unbounded power over others;" and they agreed they "would not import slaves, or buy slaves imported by others." They formed a federative Union, and by the second article of that bond of Union the slave trade was prohibited. South Carolina accepted those articles of Confederation, and and to reopen that accursed traffic in the bodies of men. "In complacence to South Carolina and Georgia"-to use the words of Jeffersonthe illustrious signers of the Declaration of In-

"He has waged cruel war against nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant vating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep a mar-ket where men should be bought and sold, he has at length prostituted his negative for sup-pressing any legislative attempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable commerce,"

Actuated by that policy, which reopened the slave trade, and erased the noble words of Jefferson from the Declaration of Independence, South Carolina went into the Convention to form the Constitution of the United States, her Rutledges, her Butlers, and her Pinckneys, ready to peril the unity of the States unless they could wring from Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Ellsworth, King, and their llustrious compeers, the right to continue the inhuman and polluted traffic in the muscles

Mr. MASON. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him a moment? Mr. WILSON. Most cheerfully.

Mr. MASON. Is not the Senator aware that he proposition to allow the States to continue the slave trade for twenty years was carried by the union of the men of the extreme North and the extreme South, and that Virginia re-

Mr. WILSON. I am aware that Northern nen yielded to the demands of South Carolina. Mr. PUGH. A Massachusetts man shaped

he form of the proposition!
Mr. WILSON. Northern men then, as now, oo often yielded to the demands of Slavery We do not applaud the errors of the fathers. hope we never will cease to censure the greater errors of the men of our time, who sin against

the lights of experience.

In the first Congress under the Constitution the humanity of the country attempted to re-strain the slave trade in foreign vessels; but the voice of South Carolina, in flery and ve-hement language, threatened to dissolve the Union, and the timid men of the North shrank from such a contest. From the opening of the first Congress under the Constitution to the utterance of this speech to which I am now replying, she has led the van in assaults on Freedom—in defence of Slavery. She led, under the Senator, then a member of the House, pearing to vote for free territory; and where in denouncing the neble men and women who booksellers are driven from the country for invoked Congress to abolish Slavery and the selling that masterly work of genius, "Uncle slave trade in the national capital, as" ignorant, infatuated barbarians," who "may expect a felon's death," "if chance shall throw any of them into our hands." She led, under Mr. Waddy Thompson, in assaults upon the free-dom of speech in these halls, by threatening John Quincy Adams—the hero of the Right of Petition and the Freedom of Speech—with "expulsion from Congress" and "indictment incendiary brought to justice." She led, under Mr. Pinckney, in 1836, in adopting a rule suppressing the sacred right to petition for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade in this District. She led, under Mr. Calhoun, in 1836, in carrying through the Senate an incendiary publication bill, to destroy the constitutions lina, with a charming simplicity, which reminds us of a distant plantation, away from the haunts of the busy world, where "unaspiring" bondines delve, where the cotton blooms, with a frankness worthy of commendation, proceeds uphold Slavery in America. She announced in this Chamber, by the voice of Mr. Calhoun, that the Constitution would carry Slavery into the coming free territory of Mexico. Inflexibly firm in adherence to her ideas, and bold and vehement in the avowal and support of her cherished policy of Slavery expansion, perpetuity, and dominion, she has won her sister The moderate, conservative, and national states-men of the South, of the schools of Jackson and Clay, have been driven into retirementban of the Empire. The venerable and distinguished Senators from Kentucky [Mr. CRITTENDEN] and Tennessee [Mr. Bell] yet linger here to remind us of other days; and a few liberal national men remain in the other House;

Sir, these social and political ideas, ow reproduced by the Senator from South Crolina, go unrebuked in these Halls by the sup orters of this Administration. No Democratic Senator, no supporter of the policy of the Administration, has yet questioned the assumptions or dissented from the views of the Senator. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitute, from Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvani, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and California, have not entured to even dissent from the doctrines prowed by the Senator from South Carolina—de atrines which would not pass unrebuked on the banks of the Danube or the Vistula. I mean to examine these assumptions in the light of facts. of the Danube or the Vistula. I mea to examine these assumptions in the light of facts. I mean to take issue with these unsu ported declarations, and I mean to brand these vanton insults to the free laboring men of the country. To listen, Mr. President, to the word of the Senator from South Carolina, we shot d suppose that the white men of the South ere al men of wealth and culture and refine nentthat they were all lords and masters hat la bor was all performed by bondmen—the "mud-sills" of society. We should imagine that these white men "were leading progress, civization, and refinement." We should imagine hat the sunny South was the seat of power, the chosen abode of commerce, manufactures, and he mechanic arts; of literature and the finer arts; of schools and libraries! We should also magine that the free North was the home of ig grance, poverty and vice, and organized anarchy.
Sir, the Senator has placed the North and the South, the free and the slave States, treedom and Slavery, "face to Ace." I meet him on that issue. I make no assault I make no war upon the South. This contex, which now stirs the nation to its profoundes depths, is no contest between the North and S. th. It is a contest between the North and S. th. It is a contest between the rights of man and the privileges of an aristocratic, oligarchic lass.

Mr. President, the Senator points immphantly to eight hundred and fifty thousant square antly to eight hundred and fitty thousan, square miles of slave soil; to the finest natural soil and the most genial climate. We of the North confess to the extent of your territo, your naturally fine soil, and your genial climate. We make no claim to equality of exter so of climate, or of soil. When the foot of ivilized man first pressed the sods of the New World, your section abounded in soil so rich, it seemed exhaustless; ours was hard cold and suggest exhaustless; ours was harl, cold, and rugged Freedom took the rugged soil and af il more rugged clime of the North, and now that rugged soil yields abundance to the willing ands of free labor. Slavery took the sunny leads and the sunny clime of the South, and n v it has left the traces of its ruinous power de ply furrowed on the face of your sanny land. In 1612, before the foot of the bond nan had proused the soil of Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale, in peaking of that Commonwealth, said: "Take for of the best kingdoms of Christendom, and at them altogether, they may no way compare rith this country, either for commodities or go dness of

At an earlier period, Lane, Govern r of Raleigh colony, says of Virginia and Carc ina: "It is the goodliest soil under the cope of __aven_
'the most pleasing territory in the w. d."
Says "A Perfect Description of Virginia,"
published in London in 1645: "New England hole you set the corn in, it will not e me up." herring in the hole we set the corn in on our barren soil, yet it comes up Millio's of the acres of "the goodliest soil under the cope of heaven" in old Virginia are now so por, that "herring put in the hole they set the corn in"

would not bring it up.

Washington, in a letter to Arthur 'Soung, in
1787, says: "Our lands, as I mersioned to
'you, were originally very good; but dise and
'abuse have made them quite otherwise."

James Madison tells us, in 1819, test much
of the rich soil of Virginia had been echausted. Governor Wise said of the sgricultur; of Vir-ginia, in 1855: "You all own plents of land; but it is poverty added to poverty, foor land added to poor land; and nothing added to nothing makes nothing. * You have the owners skinning the negroes, and the negroes skinning the land, and you all grow poor together. You have refled alone on the power of agriculture; and such agriture! 'Your sedge-patches outshine the sun; your inattention to your only source of wealth has seared the bosom of mo her earth. Instead having to feed cattle on a housand hills, you have to chase the stump tailed steer through the sedge-patches to procue a tough bref steak."
Mr. G. S. Sullivan, of Lir coln courty, North Carolina, says, in the Pater to office teport for 1851: "We raise no stock of any kirid, except for home consumption, and not have enough for that; for we have now worn out our lands so much that we do not grow food snough to

Mr. N. B. Powell, of Alabania, in the Patent Office report for the same year, say : "We are the most dependent prople in t e Union, relying mainly, as we do, pon our eighbors of the West for nearly all our suppers." The Senator from Alabams [Mr. LAY] has described, in sad accents, the desolat on of portions of his own native State. In raversing his own native county of Madison, the Senator says: "One will discover numer us farm-

houses, once the abodes of indust ious and intelligent freemen, now iccupied y slaves, or tenantless, deserted, and dilap; lated; he will observe fields once feltile, now anfenced. abandoned, and covered with those evil harbingers, fox tail and broon sedge; e will see the moss growing on the houldern walls of once thrifty villages; and will find one only master grasps the whole domain that once furnished happy homes for a dozen thite families. Indeed, a county it its infant, where, fifty years ago, scarce a firest tree had been felled by the axe of the pioneer, is ready exhibiting the painful signs of senility apparent in Virginia and the Carriags; the freshness of its agricultural gloral research. freshness of its agricultur il glory it gone; the vigor of its youth is extirct, and the spirit of desolution seems brooding over it The Senator from Alaba na is det ted to his

native State, of whose condition he thus sorrowfully speaks. Yesterdey he we even to the verge of disunion in favor of the expansion of Slavery to "virgin lands," wh th it will "despoil" and impoverish as it ha despoiled and impoverished the State he presents: presents: 'The lands of South Carolina '(we 'A Carolinian,' in De Bow's Review mained stationary in price for the ast thirty years, and in many instances they | 've actually declined' 'Our old fields' (say, the South Carolina Agricultural Society, in 855) 'are

enlarging, our homesteads are fearfully." Judge Longstreet, a native of Ger to a classic dwelling which occupi a lovely spot in one of the most fertile rec one of his hickories, towering poplars, and s oaks. Forty-two years a terwards he visited this spot, once so lovely: "The in poured his whole strength upon the bold aill which once supported the sequestered secol-house; a dying willow rose from the soil which had nourished the venerable beech; fit is wandered among dwarf pines, and cropp is a scanty bowed and rustled to every bree around was barren, dreary, and e De Bow's "Resources of the S Fenno's Southern Medical Report speaks of decaying old tenements" in Ge old hills, stripped of their native virgin soil, and washed into deep here and there patches of Bermu rowth and stunted pine shrubs struggling for on what was once the richest soil; Millions of acres of the richest pil of the but these seats are now filled by men who have western world have been or

"The lowliest farm-house hearth is graced With manly hearts, in piety sincere; Paidrid in love, in honor stern and chaste, In friendship warm and true, in danger brave—Beloved in life, and sainted in the grave."

Beloved in life, and sained in the grave."

There were, Mr. President, in the year 1850, in the free States, 877,000 farms, containing 108,000,000 acres, valued at \$2,143,000,000; being about \$20 per acre. The products of these farms amounted to more than \$860,000,000. There were, in the slave States, 564,000 farms, containing 180,000,000 acres, valued at \$1,117,000,000, being about \$6 per acre; and the products of these plantations amounted to about \$630,000,000. The farms of the free States averaged about 120 acres; the slave-State plantations averaged more than 300 acres. The 34,000 farms of cold, sterile Massachusetts, averaging 99 acres each, embrace sachusetts, averaging 99 acres each, embrace 3,500,000 acres, valued at \$32.50 per acre, amounting to \$112,000,000; the 30,000 plantaamounting to \$112,000,000; the 30,000 plantations of South Carolina, averaging 540 acres each, embrace 16,000,000 of acres, valued at \$5.08 per acre, amounting to \$82,000,000. The farms of the free States are cultivated by 2,500,000 persons, and yield a production of nearly \$8 per acre, and more than \$300 per head to ly \$8 per acre, and more than \$300 per head to each person; the plantations of the slave States are tilled by more than 3,250,000 persons, and they yield a production of less than \$4 per acre, and less than \$200 per head to each person.

Turning, Mr. President, from the agriculture of the two sections, let us glance at the manufactures. Here the superiority of the North stands confessed. In 1850, the North had 94,000 establishments; \$430,000,000 of capital invested: \$455,000,000 of raw material secretaries. invested; \$465,000,000 of raw material were invested; \$465,000,000 of raw material were used; 780,000 persons employed; \$196,000,000 were paid for labor; and \$842,000,000 were produced. The South had only 27,000 establishments, \$95,000,000 of capital; used \$86,000,000 of raw material; employed 161,000 persons; paid \$33.000,000 for labor; and produced \$165,000,000. Massachusetts had 8,300 establishments; \$83,000,000 of capital; used \$86,000,000 of raw material; employed 165,000 persons; raid \$40,000,000 for labor; and produced \$151,000,000. South Carolina had only 1,400 establishments; \$7,000,000 capital; used \$4,900,000 of raw material; employed 12,000 \$4,900,000 of raw material; employed 12,000 persons; paid \$2,300,000 for labor; and produced \$9,700,000. The wages of women are higher in the cotton-mills of Massachusetts than the wages of men in the iron works of South Carolina. The productive industry of Massa-chusetts, in manufactures and the mechanic

chusetts, in manufactures and the mechanic arts, have increased immensely since 1850. It now averages \$280 per head; the productive industry of South Carolina, according to De Bow, is \$62 per head.

De Bow estimates, Mr. President, that one-half of the agricultural products, and all of the manufactures, are subjects of commerce. If this be so, the value of the products which enter into the commerce of the North is about \$1,400,000,000; value of products of the South, \$480,000,000. The value of the domestic commerce of the country is estimated to be six time The imports and exports of the North amounted in 1855 to \$400,000,000; the exports and imports of the South to \$132,000,000. The imports and exports of the city of New York Massachusetts exported and imported in 1855. \$73,000,000; South Carolina, \$14,000,000. The

commerce; the South, 70,000. Glancing at the means of transportation, we of shipping, valued at \$212,000,000; the South, 855,000 tons of shipping, valued at \$42,000,000. The North built 528,000 tons in 1855; the South built 52,000. Massachusetts had, in that year, 970,000 tons of shipping, valued at \$48,000,000; South Carolina had 60,000 tons, valued at \$3,000,000. Massachusetts built 80,000 tons, valued at \$4,000,000; South Carolina built 60 tons, valued at \$3,000. The North has 18,000 miles of railroads, costing \$560,000,000; the South 7,000, costing \$125,000,000. Poor Massachusetts, that produces no rice, makes up no part of "King" Cotton, has \$55,000,000 invested in railroads within her own borders, to say nothing of the many millions she has invested in other States. She has \$60,000,000 of bank capital, and her poor "white slaves," her "mud-sills," have \$35,000,000 deposited in her savings banks. Rich South Carolina, with her rice and her cotton, has invested \$12,000,000 ital; but, unhappily, we have no statements of how many millions her "well compensated," "unaspiring" laborers have on deposit. Per-haps the Senator from South Carolina can furnish us with those statistics.

From this contrast of the productive industry and material resources of the two sections which the Senator from South Carolina put "face to institutions and means of intellectual culture. In the slave States, laws forbid the education of nearly four millions of her people; in the free States, laws encourage the education of the people, and public opinion upholds and enforces those laws. In 1850, there were 62,000 schools, 72,000 teachers, 2,800,000 scholars, in the public opinion upholds. lic schools of the free States; in the slave States, there were 18,000 schools, 19,000 teachers, and 580,000 scholars. Massachusetts has ers, and 580,000 scholars. Massachusetts has nearly 200,000 scholars in her public schools, at a cost of \$1,300,000; South Carolina has 17,000 scholars in her public schools; \$75,000 is paid by the State, and the Governor, in 1853, said that "under the present mode of applying it, it was the profusion of the prodigal rather than the judicious generosity which confers real benefits." New York has more scholars in her public schools than all the slave States to-gether. Ohio has 502,000 scholars in her public schools, supported at an expense of \$2,250,000. Kentucky has 76,000 scholars, supported at an

The free States had, in 1850, more than 15,000 libraries, containing 4,000,000 volumes; the slave States had 700 libraries, containing 650,000 volumes. Massachusetts, the land of "hireling operatives," has 1,800 libraries, which contain not less than 750,000 volumes-more libraries and volumes than all the slave States combined. The little State of Rhode Island, a mere patch of 1,300 square miles on the surface of New England, has more volumes in her li-braries than have the five great States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louis-iana. De Bow, good Southern authority, says that, in every country, the press must be regarded as a great educational agency. The free States had, in 1850, 1,800 newspapers, with a circulation of 335,000,000; the slave States had, at that time, 700 newspapers, with a circulation of 81,000,000. The free States have seven times as many religious papers, and twelve times as many scientific papers, as the twelve times as many scientific papers, as the South. Massachusetts has more religious papers than all the slaveholding States of the Union. She has a circulation of 2,000,000 for her scientific papers; the South has but 372,000. The "hireling operatives, mechanics, and laborers," the very "mud-sills" of society, read five times as many copies of scientific papers as the entire South, including that class which, the Senator tells us, leads "progress, civilization, and refinement." Nine-tenths their pictures are painted at the North, their books published at the North, their periodicals printed at the North; that, should a man rise with the genius of Shakspeare, or Dickens, or Fielding, or all three combined, and speak from the South, he would not receive enough

the free States of the North. Irving, Ticknor, Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, Hildreth, and Motley, whose contributions to the historical literature of America are recognised by the literary world; Dana, Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Sprague, Whittier, Lowell, and Willis, the recognised poets of our country; Hawthorne, Emerson, Curtis, Melville, and Mitchell, whose names grace the light literature of our times; and Silliman, Agassiz, and Peirce, names associated with American science, find their homes, not in the land of the privileged class that the Senator from South Carolina tells us leads progress, civilization, and refinement," but hey dwell in the land of "small-fisted farmers, they dwell in the land of "small-fisted farmers, greasy mechanics, and filthy operatives"—the "mud-sills" of society. The sculptors, and the painters, and the artists—they too find their homes, not in the sunny South, but in the free land of the North. In literature, in science, in the arts, the superiority of the North is beyond all question. Men who have been, or who now are, "hireling laborers," in some forms, in the North, have contributed more to the arts, the science, the literature of America, then the science, the literature of America, than the whole class of slaveholders now living in the

I would not, Mr. President, underrate the in fluence of the slave States in the councils of the Republic. Bound together by the cohesive at ization of the age averts its face, the privileged class have won the control and direct the polithe field, the representatives of this privileged class have assumed to direct and to guide. But in accumulating capital, in commerce, in man-ufactures, in the mechanic arts, in educational institutions, in literature, in science, in the arts, in the charities of religion and humanity, in all the means by which the nation is known among men, the free States maintain a position of unquestioned pre-eminence. In all these, the South is a mere dependency of the North. India and Australia are not more the depend-encies of England, than are the slaveholding States the dependencies of the free States. Sir, your fifteen slave States are but fifteen suburban wards of our great commercial city of New York. Beyond the political field, this pendency is everywhere visible, even to the most blind devotees of "King Cotton." Mr.
Perry, in an address before the South Carolina
Institute, in 1856, says of the State represented by the Senator: "The dependence of South Carolina upon the Northern States, for all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries, which the mechanic arts afford, has drained her of her

wealth, and made her positively poor."

Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, in a work
ntitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," describes in this graphic language this humili-ating dependency of the South upon the North: "In infancy we are swaddled in Northern 'muslin; in childhood we are humored by Northern gewgaws; in youth we are i drugged with Northern physic; and when we die, our inanimate bodies, shrouded in Northern cambric, are stretched upon the bier, borne to the grave in a Northern carriage, entombed with a Northern spade, and memorized with a Northern slab!

"Reader, would you understand how abjectly

slaveholders themselves are enslaved to the products of Northern industry? If you would, fix your mind on a Southern gentleman, a slave-breeder and human-fleshmonger, who professes to be a Christian! Observe the routine of his daily life. See him rise in the morning, from a Northern bed, and clothe himself in Northern apparel; see him walk across the floor on a Northern carpet, and perform his ablutions out of a Northern basin and ewer. See him uncover a box of North-ern powder, and cleanse his teeth with a Northern brush; see him reflect his physiognomy in a Northern mirror, and arrange his hair with a Northern comb; see him dosing himself with medicaments of Northern quacks, and perfuming his handkerchief with North ern Cologne; see him referring to the time in a Northern watch, and glancing at the news in a Northern gazette; see him and his family sitting in Northern chairs, and singing and praying ont of Northern books; see him at the breakfast table, saying grace over a Northern plate, eating with Northern cutlery, and drinking from Northern utensils; see him charmed with the melody of a Northern piano, or musing over the pages of a Northern novel. ern carriage, or furrowing his lands with a Northern plough; see him lighting his cigar with a Northern match, and flogging his negroes with a Northern lash; see him with Northern pen and ink, writing letters on Northern paper, and sending them away in Northern envelopes, sealed with Northern wax, and impressed with a Northern seal." tion of these startling contrasts between the effects of intelligent free labor on the North, ceed to the contemplation of the blighting and crushing effects of Slavery, not upon the poor bondmen, but upon the non-slaveholding poor whites of the South. Putting out of view altogether the sad lot of nearly four millions of hapless bondmen, doomed to a destiny so ray-less, so cheerless, so hopeless, that the Senator from South Carolina vauntingly tells us that they are "unaspiring," and will never give any "trouble to us by their aspirations," I here slaveholding whites of the South live in meaner houses, consume poorer food, wear poorer clothes, have less means of mental and moral instruction, less culture, and less hope for the future for themselves and their posterity, than the five millions of the poorest people of the seventeen millions of the North. I include, sir, in this declaration, the millions of emithe Thames, the Shannon, and the Rhine-men characterized by the Senator from South Caro ina as "semi barbarians." I will demonstrate

the truth of this declaration by abundant quotations from Southern authorities. The first witness I put upon the stand is the honorable Senator from South Carolina him-self. In an address before the South Carolina hundred thousand white inhabitants of South Carolina, there are fifty thousand whose inis, is not adequate to procure them honestly injurious competition with slave iabor; some can scarcely be said to work at all; they obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, sometimes by plundering fields or folds, and too often by what is in its effects far worse—trading with

Comment, Mr. President, is no William Gregg, in an address delivered bore this same South Carolina Institute, i Both, said: "I put down the white people who ought to work, and who do not, or are so employed as to be wholly unproductive, at one hundred and twenty-five thousand. "

* A large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest. "

* Many a one is reared in proud South Caro lina, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not been stinted for meat. "

* These may be startling statements, but they are nevertheless true."

* A large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest. "

* The poorest man that treads her soil, no matter what blood may run in his veins, is protected in his rights, and incited to labor by no other force than the assurance that the fruits of his toil belong to himself, to the wife of his bosom, and the children of his love.

The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, "the man who lives by daily labor, your whole that I live in a Commonwealth which sees no warrant in these words of inspiration to oppress the sons and daughters of toil and poverty.

Over the poor and lowly she casts the broad shield of equal, just, and humane legislation. The poorest man that treads her soil, no matter what blood may run in his veins, is protected in his rights, and incited to labor by no other force than the assurance that the fruits of his toil belong to himself, to the wife of his bosom, and the children of his love.

The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, "the man who lives by daily labor, your whole that I live in a Commonwealth which sees no warrant in these words of inspiration to oppress the sons and daughters of toil and poverty.

Over the poor and lowly she casts the broad shield of equal, just, and humane legislation.

The poorest man that treads her soil, no matter what blood may run in his veins, is protected in his rights.

South Carolina has sent many of her sons into the councils of the nation, who have won distinguished positions and high honors; but there is more philosophy, more wisdom, and more statesmanship, in these words of Francis Marion, than can be garnered up from all the elequent utterances of the statesmen and orators she has sent into the councils of the Re-

Mr. Olmsted, in his work on the "Seaboard Slave States," speaking of the educated Caro-linians—that other class which, according to the honorable Senator from South Carolina, leads "progress, civilization, and refinement"—
says that "they habitually make great claims"
to culture. "But I must observe, also, that I
have been astonished at the profound ignorance and unmitigated stupidity I have found
in some planters owning large numbers of

'slaves."

A Southern-born gentleman, who had resided in South Carolina, and who had travelled in Spanish America, said to Mr. Olmsted, speaking of the Spanish and Hispano-Indian races, that he had "seen, among the worst of them, none so entirely debased, so wanting in all energy, industry, purpose of life, and in everything to be respected, as among extensive communities on the banks of the Congaree, in South Carolina. * * They are more ignorant, their superstitions are more degrading, they are much less industrious, far less cheerful and animated, and very much more incapable of being improved and elevated, than the most degraded peons of Mexico. Their chief sustenance is a porridge of cow peas, and the greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call 'hopping John.'"
Speaking of the sand-hillers, Mr. Olmsted

speaking of the sand-fillers, Mr. Olmsted says, that a rich rice planter described them in these words: "They seldom have any meat, except they steal hogs, which belong to the planters or their negroes; and their chief diet is rice and milk. They are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand hills they live on. They are quite incapable of applying themselves to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians."

A Northern gentleman, who had spent a year A Northern gentleman, who had spent a year in South Carolina, said to Mr. Olmsted, after speaking respectfully of the wealthier class: "The poor whites, out in the country, are the 'meanest people I ever saw; half of them would be considered objects of charity in New York." Speaking in favor of manufactures, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in 1852, said: "I am by no means ready to concede that our poor, degraded, half fed, half-clothed, and 'important population without Sakhath schools ignorant population, without Sabbath schools, or any other kind of instruction, mental or

ployment in manufacturing establishments." Mr. Olmsted says: "It is evident that a know that the man who has large part of the people of Georgia still have the vagrant and hopeless habits of Ogle-thorpe's first colonists, somewhat favorably modified, it is true, by the physical circumstances which have made them superior to absolute charity or legal crime, and also, per haps, by the influence of a freely preached, though exceedingly degraded, form of Christianity. They are all coarse and irrestrainable in appetite and temper; with perverted eccentric, and intemperate spiritual impulses faithless in the value of their own labor, and

almost imbecile for personal elevation.' Mr. Tarver, of Missouri, in a work on "Do mestic Manufactures in the South and West," says: "I have observed, of late years, that an evident deterioration is taking place in this part of the population, the younger portion of it being less educated, less industrious, and in every point of view less respectable than

Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, says: " Pover-

'ty, ignorance, and superstition, are the three leading characteristics of the non-slaveholding whites of the South."

The reports of ecclesiastical bodies in the South, of missionary, Bible, tract, educational, and other societies, and the statements of colporteurs, and other persons interested in the intellectual and moral culture of the people, furnish the fullest and amplest evidence to sustain the declarations I have made concerning the poor whites of the slaveholding States. Upon them, the evils of Slavery press with merciless force. I trust the day is not far distant when they will inaugurate a policy that shall at least emancipate themselves and their posterity from a thraldom hardly less endurable than the bondage of the black man. The noble city of St. Louis has sent into the House of Representatives Francis P. Blair, jr., a champion of the rights of the non-slaveholders of the South. Let the oppressed poor whites heed the voice and follow the counsels of such a leader, and the day of their deliverance from their galling degradation will soon dawn. There are signs that cannot be mistaken, in tions of the American continent, provinces in Mexico or Central America, where, ultimately, that slave population which presses hard upon the poor whites of the South may find free

homes under the protection of the Gonernment of the United States.

Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina tells us that "all the powers of the world cannot abolish" "the thing" he calls Slavery. "God alone can do it, when he repeals the fiat, 'the poor ye have always with you;'" "for the man who lives by daily labor," and "your whole class of hireling manual laborers "God alone can do it, when he repeals 'and operatives, are essentially slaves!" "Our slaves are black; happy, content, unaspiring;" "yours are white, and they feel galled by their degradation." "Our slaves do not vote; yours do vote, and, being the majority, they are the depositaries of all your political power; and if they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than any army with banners, and could combine, your

'society would be reconstructed, your Govern'ment overthrown, and your property divided."
"The poor ye have always with you." This
fiat of Almighty God, which Christian men of
all ages and lands have accepted as the imperative injunction of the common Father of all, to
care for the children of misfortune and sorrow,
the Senator from South Carolina accepts as care for the children of misfortune and sorrow, the Senator from South Carolina accepts, as the foundation-stone, the eternal law of Slavery, which "all the powers of the earth cannot abolish." These precious words of our Heavenly Father, "the poor ye have always with you," are perpetually sounding in the ears of mankind, ever reminding them of their dependence the conscience and the heart of mankind. To men, blessed in their basket and their store, men, blessed in their basket and their store, they say, "property has its duties as well as its rights!" To men clothed with authority to rights!" To men clothed with authority to shape the policy or to administer the laws of the State, they say, "lighten, by wise, humane, and equal laws, the burdens of the toiling and dependent children of men!" To men ef every age and every clime, they appeal, by the Divine promise that "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord!" Sir, I thank God that I live in a Commonwealth blick and

s class you must have, or you would not receive enough that other class, which leads progress, civil that other class, which leads are now filed by men who have been converted ato barren. The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, would welcome nim, his lecturers and agitators; to pay the cost of publication. That class, which leads are now filed by men who have been converted ato barren. The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, would welcome nim, his lecturers and agitators; to pay the cost of publication. That class, which leads are now filed by men who have been converted ato barren. The Senator from South Carolina exclaims, would welcome nim, his lecturers and agitators; to pay the cost of publication. That class, which leads, as the Senator from South Carolina exclaims, would welcome nim, his lecturers and agitators; to pay the cost of publication. When the Baron De Kalb met Gen. Francis and desolation, by the unture of unpaid, the man who lives by daily labor, your whole and thriftless labor of slaves. The exhaustion we would bid them welcome to our hearthman and thriftless labor of slaves. The cost of publication, during the Revolution, he expressed class of manual laborers, are essentially

cation, and refinement. To constitute the complete according and the properties of the constitution of the second and political ideas represented to the constitution of the second and political ideas represented to the constitution of the second and political ideas represented to the second of the second and political ideas represented to the second and political ideas represented to the second to the second and political ideas represented to the second and political ideas represented to the second to the second and political ideas represented to the second to the second and political ideas represented to the second to the second and political ideas represented to the second to the sec

avelled,

"To beg a brother of the earth
To give me leave to toil."

Sir, I have toiled as a "hireling manual la Sir, I have toiled as a "hireling manual laborer" in the field and in the workshop; and I tell the Senator from South Carolina that I never "felt galled by my degradation." No, sir—never! Perhaps the Senator who represents that "other class, which leads progress, civilization, and refinement," will ascribe this to obtuseness of intellect and blunted sensibilities of the heart. ties of the heart. Sir, I was conscious of my manhood; I was the peer of my employer; I knew that the laws and institutions of my na-tive and adopted States threw over him and me alike the panoply of equality; I knew, too, that the world was before me, that its wealth, its garnered treasures of knowledge, its honors, the coveted prizes of life, were within the grasp of a brave heart and a tireless hand, and I actually the covered prizes of the covered prizes of life, were within the grasp of a brave heart and a tireless hand, and I actually the covered prize of the covered prize o cepted the responsibilities of my position, all unconscious that I was a "slave." I have employed others, hundreds of "hireling manual laborers." Some of them then possessed, and now possess, more property than I ever owned; some of them were better educated than my self—yes, sir, better educated, and better read, too, than some Senators on this floor; and many of them, in moral excellence and purity of character, I could not but feel, were my su-

I have occupied, Mr. President, for more than thirty years, the relation of employer or employed; and while I never felt "galled by my degradation" in the one case, in the other I was never conscious that my "hireling laborers" were my inferiors. That man is a "snob' who boasts of being a "hireling laborer," or who is ashamed of being a "hireling laborer;" that man is a "snob" who feels any inferiority to any man, because he is a "hireling laborer, or who assumes any superiority over others be cause he is an employer. Honest labor is hon-orable; and the man who is ashamed that he

orable; and the man who is ashamed that he is or was a "hireling laborer" has not manhood enough to "feel galled by his degradation."

Having occupied, Mr. President, the relation of either employed or employer for the third of a century; having lived in a Commonwealth where the "hireling class of manual laborers" are "the depositaries of political power;" having associated with this class in all the relations of life, I tell the Senator from South Carolina, and the class he represents, that he libels, grossly libels them, when he declares that they are "essentially slaves!" There can be found nowhere in America a class of men more proudly conscious or tenacious of their rights. Friends and foes have ever found them—

"A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none."
But the Senator from South Carolina tells us, that if the hireling laborers knew the "tremen-dous secret" of the ballot box, our "society would be reconstructed, our Government overthrown, and our property divided." Does not or any other kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any just appreciation of character, will be injured by giving them emoral, or without any just appreciation of the "hireling class of manual laborers" of into a mere organization for the perpetuity, & New England possess property? Does he not pausion, and domination of human Slavery of of years, who has a family growing up around him, upon which his hopes are centered, is a conservative? Does not the Senator know that he watches the appropriation bills in the meetings of those little democracies, the towns, as narrowly as the Representative from Tennessee, in the other House, [George W. Jones,] watches the money bills on the private calendar? I live, Mr. President, in a small town of five thousand inhabitants. Nearly half of the Halls, and upheld by the American Democrac schanics, for the manufacture of shoes for the Western and Southern markets. In 1840, we had thirteen hundred inhabitants, and the property valuation was about three hundred thou sand dollars. Last May we had fourteen hundred names on our poll-list, two-thirds of them "hireling mechanics," and a property valuation of over two millions of dollars. Those "hireling laborers," on town-meeting days, make the appropriations for schools, for roads, and for all other purposes. Do they not know "the tremendous secret of the ballot-box?" Have they proposed to divide the property they themselves created? No sir, no! But I will tell the Senator what they have done. Since tell the Senator what they have done. Since 1850, they have built seven new school houses, with all the modern improvements, and at an expense of about forty thousand dollars, one house costing more than fourteen thousand. They have established a high school, where the most advanced scholars of the common schools are fitted for admission to the colleges, or for the professions, the business, and the duties of life; they have established a town library, freely accessible to all the inhabitants, containing the choicest works of authors of the Old World and the New, of ancient and mod-ern times. The poorest "hireling manual la-borer," without cost, can take from that library and hold communion with

"The dead but sceptered sovereigns who rule

slaves are "well compensated!" South Carolina slaves "well compensated!" Why, sir, the Senator himself, in a speech made at home, for home consumption, entered into an estimate to show that a field hand could be supported for from "eighteen to nineteen dollars per annum" on the rice and cotton plantations. states the quantity of corn and bacon and salt necessary to support the "well-compensated" dollars per annum, with the privilege of being flogged at discretion, and having his wife or children sold from him at the necessity or will of his master, the Senator from South Carolina | breasts the "Scarlet Letter" of dishonor. informs the Senate of the United States, is "well compensated!" Sir, there is not a poor house in the free States, where there would not be a rebellion in three days, if the inmates were compelled to subsist on the quantity and quality of food the Senator estimates as ample "compensation" for the labor of a slave in South Carolins.

South Carolins.

the Senator tells us that our "hireling laborers," our "mud sills," are scantily "compensated." Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in urging the establishment of cotton manufactories in the South, says the wages of labor at the North are one hundred per cent. higher than wages in the same pursuits in the South. The wages of labor in iron mills in South Caroina were thirteen dollars per month in 1850; hands of mine have earned, month after month, two dollars per day in manual labor, and I have paid that sum to "hireling manual laborers." menth after month, and year after year. Ficome upon us, and press heavily upon all branches of the mechanic arts and manufac branches of the mechanic arts and manufac-tures; but labor is generally well employed and well paid. At any rate, the laboring men of the free States have open to their industry all the avenues of agriculture, commerce, manu-factures, and the multifarious mechanic arts, where skilled labor is demanded, and where they do not have to maintain, as the Senator in his address before the Institute of his own State tells us the white men of South Carolina have to maintain, "a feeble and ruinous com-petition with the labor of slaves."

petition with the labor of slaves."

Borrowing, Mr. President, an idea found in a speech made in the other House by Mr. Pickens, of his own State, more than twenty years ago, in which he threatened to preach insurrection to Northern laborers, the Senator asks, "how we would like for them to send lecturers and agitators to teach our hireling laborers" the "tremeadous secret of the power of the ballot box," and "to aid in combining and to lead them?" Sir, I tell the Senator we would welcome him, his lecturers and agitators. stones and our altars. Ours are the institutions

of commerce, on the exchange where merchant princes and capitalists do congregate; in these manufactories and workshops, where the pro ducts of every clime are fashioned into a thosand forms of utility and beauty; on these smiling farms, fertilized by the sweat of free labor; in every position of private and of public life, are our associates, who were but yesterday 'hireling laborers,' 'mud-sills,' 'slaves.' In every department of human elfort are noble men, who sprang from our ranks—men whose good deeds will be felt and will live in the grateful memories of the will live in the grateful memories of men when the stones reared by the hands of affect tion to their honored names shall crumble into dust. Our eyes glisten and our hearts throb over the hright, glowing, and radiant pages of our history, that records the deeds of patriotism of the sons of New England, who sprang from our ranks and wore the badges of toil. While the names of Benjamin Frankhn, Roger Sherman, Nathaniel Greene, and Paul Revere, live on the brightest pages of our history, the mechanics of Massachusetts and New England will never want illustrions examples to incite us to noble apirations and noble deeds. Go home, say to your privileged class, which you vauntingly say 'leads progress, civilization, and refinement, that it is the opinion of the 'hireling laborers' of Massachusetts, if you have no sympathy for your

African bondmen, in whose veins flows a

much of your own blood, you should at least

sympathize with the millions of your own race, whose labor you have dishonored and degraded by Slavery! You should teach your millions of poor and ignorant white men, so

dons secret that the ballot box is stronger than an army with banners! You should combine and lead them to the adoption of a policy which shall secure their own emancipar from a degrading thraldom! Mr. President, for four years the distant Ter ritory of Kansas has been the battle-field be tween Freedom and Slavery-between free la bor which elevates, and that servile labor which degrades. In this contest, Slavery has startled the nation by a series of acts of violence and by frauds you will scarcely find paralleled in the history of the world. These acts of violence these frauds, perpetrated by the necessities the Slave Power, upheld by the ready servility of the Democratic party, are now made the tests of fealty by the Administration. Fealty to the Administration, to the Democratic party, is now fealty to human Slavery, to violence, to trickery, and to fraud. Sir, by perversions of the Constitution and the laws, by the red hand of violence, by unveiled trickeries and transparent frauds, by the indecent proscription prostitution of the honors of the Government and by the "rank corruption, mining all with to-day, in all Christendom, a political organ general progress of the Democratic party of the United States. There is not a political organization, even in Spain civilized world, blazon its bangers with doc trines so hostile to the rights of mankind, so abhorrent to humanity, as are avowed in the under the lead of this Administration. The great Powers of Europe, England, France, a Russia, have fixed their hungry eyes upon coveted prizes of the Bastern World; and we ton, to close our ears to the appeals of the pe ple of Kansas, whose rights have been out

ged, and turn our lustful eyes to the glittering

prizes of dominion, in Mexico, Central America Cubs, and the valleys of the distant America No party in those three European monarchie

dare avow, in the face of Christendom, the sen

timent we have heard proclaimed in the

Halls, that territorial expansion and territorial dominion must be made, not for the advance

nent of the sacred and sublime principle

equal and impartial liberty to all men, but for the subjugation and personal servitude of other and inferior races.

Duty to the Government now prostituted as polluted, to the country now dishonored in the face of the civilized world, summons the Libert loving and patriotic men of the Republic every name and creed, to " forget, torgive, unite," and raily to the overthrow of this ven eringing, and inglorious Administration, and the utter annihilation of the oligarchic Demorracy. To the men of the North, ay, and the men of the South, who loathe fraud, paltry trick ery, venality, and servility; who believe the righteonsness exalteth a nation," this so mons alike appeals. But to no men does this summons appeal with such irresistible and im-perative force as to the "whole hireling clasof manual laborers and operatives," now d dainfully stigmatized as the "slaves," the "ve mud-sills" of that society upon which that pr ileged class assumes to rest, which now claim to control this Government, and "to lead pr gress, civilization, and refinement," in America It appeals to them to repel the libellous asper sions cast upon the toiling millions of America by taking, through the ballot-box, the reins power from the grasp of the slaveholding ar tocracy of the South and their servile allies the North; rebuking the arrogance of the on by banishment from usurped power, and t servility of the other by putting upon the

DR. HUNTINGTON'S SERMONS

he sacred and inalienable rights of manking

Christian Morals in the College of Cambridge Fifth Edition. 12mo. Price \$1 25.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, & CO.,

FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN WANT INDUCEMENTS are offered to active men, while enable them to make from \$2 to \$5 per day by our Publications. One Agent is wanted in every 6 of the United States. Send for full particulars. the old established

LEARY & GETZ. Publi